THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1775. THE [NUMBER 1719.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

OR,

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed the 2d *Nov.* 1775.
Flour at 20ſ. per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 8oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	6/ 3d	Beef per Barrel	40/ 0
Flour ——	18 0	Pork	65 0
Brown Bread	12 6	Salt	3 0
Weſt-India Rum	4 6	India tea,	
New-England do.	3 6	Chocol. per Doz.	19 0
Muſcovado Sugar	65 0	Bees Wax	1 9
Single refin'd ditto	1 2	Indian Corn per Buſh.	3 3
Molaſſes	2 0	Wood	28 to 30 0

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

D's	Age.	High Water.	riſes ☉ H. M.	ſets ☉ H.	
Thurſday	C	3	after 7	26 before 5	
Friday	24	4	7	26	5
Saturday	25	5	7	25	5
Sunday	26	6	7	27	5
Monday	27	6	7	27	5
Tueſday	28	7	7	27	5
Wedneſday	29	8	7	27	5

Last C this day.

Days 9 Hours 8 min. the 14th.

New-York, Saturday, December 2d, 1775.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

PICKED from the pocket of the ſubſcriber, this morning in the Fly-Market, a large black Leather POCKET BOOK, having in it ſlate leaves, and faſtens with a ſtrap, containing about FIFTY POUNDS in Connecticut money, chiefly 40s. bills, with two notes on the Treaſury of this City; the one for One Hundred Pounds, the other for Two Hundred Pounds, with ſeveral accounts, other papers, and memorandums, of little value but to the owner, who has ſtopped the payment of the notes.

Whoever brings the ſaid Pocket Book, with the money and papers it contains, to the ſubſcriber, living in John-Street, near the Broad-Way, or informs him of any perſon who has been ſeen to have the ſaid Pocket Book in poſſeſſion ſince he has loſt it, or will give him intelligence, ſo that it may be recovered, ſhall receive FIFTEEN POUNDS New-York money reward.

18—21 JOHN MOORE.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Court Houſe in the White-Plains, on Sunday evening the 12th inſtant, a red ROAN HORSE, four years old, about 14 hands high, a blaze in his face, one white foot, paces and trots; likewiſe a half worn hunting ſaddle, and bridle, a blue ſaddle cloth lin'd and bound with white throughout, has been lately trim'd. Whoever ſecures the thief, and returns the horſe to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for the horſe, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH BUDD.

White-Plains, Nov. 27, 1775. 18—21

PURSUANT to an order of the worſhipful Whitehead Hicks, and David Matthews, Eſqrs. two of the Judges of the Mayor's Court, of the City and County of New-York, upon the petition of John Lewis, of the ſaid City, Peruke-maker, an inſolvent debtor, and three-fourths in value of his creditors: Notice is hereby given, by the petitioners, to all the creditors of the ſaid John Lewis, to ſhew cauſe (if any they have) on the 18th day of December inſtant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, at the New Gaol, in the ſaid City of New-York, why an aſſignment of the eſtate of the ſaid John Lewis, ſhould not be made to John Bowles, and Timothy Wood, purſuant to the prayer of the ſaid petition; and the ſaid John Lewis be thereupon diſcharged, purſuant to the directions of the ſeveral acts made for the relief of inſolvent debtors; which ſaid ſeveral acts, though expired by their own limitation, have been revived by one certain act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and the General Aſſembly of this Colony, made and paſſed the 3d of April, 1775. 18—20

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN in the night of the 16th inſtant November, out of the yard of Gilbert Lyon, near Byram, a bright BAY HORSE, four years old riſing five, better than 14 hands high, trots and paces, is of good courage, ſhort and round made, the hind feet white, and the near fore foot alſo white, but not ſo high up as the hind one; long tail and mane, but the foretop not cut, thick ſhoulder'd, bald face, and a white ſpot on the belly, ſhod before; had on a ſaddle, the tree of which a little broken on the near ſide. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and bring him to the ſubſcriber, at Rye, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by Capt. JOSHUA PURDY.

Rye, 21ſt Nov. 1775. 18—21

WOODWARD & KIPP,

REQUEST thoſe who are indebted them, (ſuch in particular as have been tardy) to make immediate payment, either to themſelves in New York, or to their Clerk at New-Haven, in Connecticut, at the houſe of Mr. Iſaac Jones. 15—18

The MONITOR, No. VI.

On LORD NORTH's Motion.

SO determined are a certain herd of tame ſequacious animals among us, to be the humble followers of adminiſtration, in every ſtep they take, that it is impoſſible for theſe to concert any meaſure, however abſurd, injurious or oppreſſive, in which they will not readily acquieſce, with the moſt profound and implicit deference. It ſeemed once to be a firſt principle with all, that the Parliament has no right to tax the Colonies, and that their claim, in this reſpect, ought to be oppoſed at the utmoſt hazard of life and fortune. But, at this enlightened ſeaſon, many betray a ſervile diſpoſition, both to acknowledge the right, and to ſubmit to the exerciſe of it, provided we may be indulged with the paltry privilege of raiſing the ſums preſcribed to us, in the *mode* moſt adapted to our local circumſtances. This inclination indeed is not averred in plain terms, but it may be eaſily collected from the favourable ſentiments entertained of the motion made in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, uſually known by the falſe appellation of Lord North's conciliatory propoſition; a motion, the palpable deſign of which, by every rule of interpretation, is ſuch an inſult to our underſtandings, as can intitle it to nothing, but the moſt ſupreme contempt on our part.

In order to aſcertain the true nature and intent of this motion, we ought not to conſult the inſinuations contained in private letters fabricated by the intriguing tools of the Miniſtry; nor the fallacious comments and gloſſes pretended to be founded on private explanations of his Lordſhip: Theſe are but the thread bare arts of deception, the mere legerdemain of court ſharpers. To underſtand it aright, we muſt confine ourſelves to the terms of the propoſition itſelf, and to the circumſtances concomitant with, and ſubſequent to it. If we depart from ſuch criterions, and yield our judgments to the forced conſtructions of thoſe, whoſe aim and intereſt it is to delude us, we may indeed fancy his Lordſhip's brat, a well-favoured child; but it will be nevertheleſs to the eye of diſcernment, no better than a monſtrous birth, which unleſs it be expoſed to periſh in its infancy, cannot fail to prove a ſcourge and nuiſance to the community.

The words of the motion, are theſe; "That when the Governor, council and aſſembly, or general court of any of his Majeſty's provinces or colonies in America, ſhall propoſe to make proviſion, according to the conditions, circumſtances, and ſituation of ſuch province, or colony, for contributing their proportion towards the common defence (ſuch proportion to be raiſed under the authority of the General Court, or General Aſſembly of ſuch province or colony, and *diſpoſable by parliament*) and ſhall engage to make proviſion alſo *for the ſupport of the civil government, and the adminiſtration of juſtice, in ſaid colony*, it will be *proper, if ſuch propoſal ſhall be approved by his Majeſty, and the two houſes of Parliament*, and for ſo long as ſuch proviſion ſhall be made, accordingly, to *forbear* in reſpect of ſuch province or colony, to levy any duty, tax or aſſeſſment, or to impoſe any farther duty, tax, or aſſeſſment, except only ſuch duties, as it may be expedient to impoſe for the regulation of commerce. The neat produce of the duties laſt mentioned, to be carried to the account of ſuch province or colony reſpectively."

The obvious tenor of this propoſal is, that we are to proffer ſupplies, according to our abilities; and that theſe are to be approved, or rejected by the Parliament, at pleaſure, which is to be the final judge of their ſufficiency and of our ability to grant; and conſequently its *will* is to be the ultimate ſtandard, of what we are to give. The reſerved power of approving, implies a power of rejecting, and of determining eventually how much, I will not ſay we are to beſtow, but how much is to be extorted from us.—What is this but taxing us in the groſs, inſtead of the detail? Where is the difference between demanding a preciſe ſum from us, at firſt, and requiring us to offer, till they are ſatisfied and willing to accept? Does not this make the amount of our contributions to reſt, in the end, upon their pleaſure and abſolute deciſion? To ſay that we tax ourſelves, when they alone are at laſt to judge, how much they will have from us, and to what purpoſes they will appropriate it, is a contradiction in terms, an impudent affront to common ſenſe. If there be any difference, between this and the requiſition, of a determinate ſum at firſt, the diſadvantage is on the ſide of the preſent mode.—Were we apprized, with certainty, of what is expected from us, we ſhould have ſome viſible and ſtationary object to regulate our conduct by; we might examine whether it would be our intereſt to purchaſe peace at the known price demanded; the conditions being clear and explicit on their part, we might comply with more ſafety, on ours.—But as the matter now ſtands, we ſhould be in queſt of a mere phantom; we might propoſe, again and again, without ſucceſs; and, while we were made the ſport of fruitleſs deluſive negotiations, penal laws and military force would be gaining ſuch ground upon us, as might enable our enemies to exact ſubmiſſions ſtill more unreaſonable and ignominious.

The genuine nature of this beneficent plan may be well illuſtrated, by the following ſuppoſed incident. A Robber meets a Traveller upon the high way, and with a piſtol at his breaſt, demands his money from him, on pain of death. The honeſt man remonſtrates againſt the injuſtice and cruelty of taking away, by force, what he has earned by hard labour and the ſweat of his brow, and what he is in fact, very little able to ſpare. "Well, replies the Ruffian, as I am a man of honour and generoſity, and you are my fellow creature, I ſhould wiſh to indulge you as far as is conſiſtent with my own exigencies. Something I muſt have, and ſomething conſiderable; but I will leave it to yourſelf to offer what you can ſpare in your preſent circumſtances. I will require no particular ſum, but, notwithſtanding, I muſt adviſe you to be liberal; for let me tell you, it is my buſineſs to judge whether your offers are reaſonable, or not, and I will compel you to give me what *I* think you ought."

From the internal ſtructure of the motion, I proceed to its exterior appendages; and from Lord North's own declarations, on the occaſion, I infer his real deſign with *infallible certainty*. In the courſe of the debate, he aſſerts, that it is no conceding propoſition, nor any diminution of the authority of Parliament, but rather a confirmation of it: That the *taxing* power is ſtill retained in the hands of that body, and to be *exerciſed* intirely at its own *diſcretion*: That we are only to be indulged in the *mode*, which, provided a ſubſtantial ſupply be obtained, ought to be left with us upon motives of mutual convenience: That this is, at length, placing the matter upon a ſolid foundation—a *diſpute for revenue*—not an idle punctilious controverſy, on principles of abſtract right: That the benefits of commerce, between Britain and the Colonies, are reciprocal, and ſo nearly upon a par, as to leave us little claim of exemption from an equal portion of taxes with the people, at home, on account of the confinement of our trade; conſequently, after a trifling allowance for the balance that may be againſt us, reaſon and equity require, that we ſhould contribute *full as much in taxes* as they: That no relaxation is to take place in the coercive operations, either by reſtrictive ſtatutes or military chaſtiſement; and that our ſubmiſſion to the terms here preſented, is to be the *condition, on which our allegiance ſhall be accepted.**

This his Lordſhip affirms is the *ultimatum*, the utmoſt favour we are to expect; though he confeſſes himſelf ſenſible, that the propoſition will not be reliſhed by the Americans in general; but if only *one* Colony ſhould ſubmit, his purpoſe would be anſwered, becauſe *one link* of the chain being broken, the whole muſt neceſſarily fall into pieces. This ſeparation, he ſays, would reſtore the empire; and *divide et impera*† is a maxim never held unfair, or unwiſe in government. He takes occaſion to encourage the people to patience and reſignation, under their temporary ſufferings, from the ſudden interruption and decay of trade, and the infelicities of war, by holding out the flattering proſpect of a large revenue to be raiſed upon us, for the relief of their burthens; and, at the ſame time, to animate the ſoldiery to a full exertion of their native valour and intrepidity, by informing them, that they are not to draw their ſwords and imbrue their hands in blood, for a vain phantom, or empty point of honour, but for a ſubſtantial and durable benefit to their country.

Without waiting to ſee the ſucceſs of his experiment, ſcarce allowing us time to receive the intelligence of his propoſal, with a precipitant temerity, that marks the ſavage inhumanity of his heart, he gives the fatal word, to open the diſmal theatre of war, and begin the horrid tragedy; as if in haſte to evince the ſincerity of his profeſſed reſolution to compel us to be ſlaves.

What ſhall we think of ſuch a motion attended with ſuch dark circumſtances?—Conſidered in itſelf, examined in conjunction with the Miniſter's own explications, and with his deſperate conduct ſince, does this uncomely progeny of his poſſeſs a ſingle feature, or lineament of peace and reconciliation? Does it not rather wear the aſpect of treachery, inſult and tyrannic violence; and call for our reſentment, much more, than our countenance or approbation?

It frequently excites both my laughter and ſpleen, to hear men gravely calling this, a *conciliatory* propoſition, a fair ground for negociation, and the like. If his good Lordſhip intended it ſo, he certainly took a moſt ungracious method to recommend it to us: And if we are credulous enough, to believe it ſuch, we muſt take our opinion upon hypotheſis and truſt. We may indeed diſcover the facility and extent of our faith; but not the acuteneſs, or depth of our penetration. For my part, as I have not ſo much credulity in my compoſition, as may incline me to credit the vague ſuggeſtions of any man, in oppoſition to the natural appearances of things, I muſt opine, that there is nothing conciliatory in this motion, except it be in the name. I can view no propoſal as tending to accommodate and reconcile, unleſs it poſſeſs theſe two characteriſtics—a conſiderable approach, towards thoſe terms, we may with juſtice to ourſelves accept—and an intermiſſion of all coercive, compulſory proceedings. Theſe alone can teſtify a ſerious deſign of pacification, in our enemies; and can make it honourable, or politic in us to regard their overtures. The reſolution in queſtion, is at ſuch an infinite diſtance from any thing we can embrace, and is clothed in ſuch a menacing hoſtile garb, that it clearly evinces the moſt unfriendly diſpoſition, and claims nothing from us, but the moſt contemptuous inattention.

* *The reader will find all that is here mentioned, without the leaſt exaggeration, in this Journal of the 20th of April paſt, in an account of the debates on the motion, taken from the London Evening Poſt.*

† *Divide and tyrannize.*

Friday *laſt Capt.* M'KNIGHTON *in the Brig* Robert, *arrived here in* 10 *Weeks and* 5 *Days from* London.—*The public Prints brought by him, contain the following Advices, viz.*

LONDON, September 12.

AN Evening paper ſays, authentic intelligence has been received, that General Schuyler had left a garriſon in Ticonderoga, and was in full march into the heart of Canada. The inhabitants of that Province, (at leaſt many of them) it is ſaid, have expreſſed a wiſh to join the American Confederacy. If the clothing and arms from England, arrive while General Schuyler is there, they will fall into the hands of the Provincials. General Carleton is at Montreal; but his force is ſo inconſiderable, that ſeveral of the friends of Government here, already confeſs they are in pain for Canada.

Lord Cavan, it is reported, is to go out to America as commander of the foreign mercenaries, which the Parliament are to take into their pay, the firſt week of the ſeſſions.

Wedneſday morning four large ſhips were taken into the tranſport ſervice, and are ordered to be got ready with all expedition, to carry over muſkets, &c. for the troops in America.

Sept 22. Two Hanoverian officers of diſtinction arrived in town from Hanover on Wedneſday night, and yeſterday they waited on his Majeſty at Kew, with whom they had the honour of a conference.

The clerks in the Plantation office are ordered to regulate and adjuſt the American accounts for the inſpection of Parliament at their next meeting.

Capt. Hammond, of the Warner, which ſailed from the river on Monday laſt for Boſton, was offered, ten days before he ſailed, 3*l.* per ton by government more than what he contracted for, if he would bring a cargo from Boſton.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Sept. 17.

"We learn here, by the ſick and wounded ſoldiers who are landed, that there is not above 2000 ſoldiers, including officers, at Boſton, fit to do duty, and thoſe are averſe to the ſervice. They declare, that 60,000 men would not be able to bring the Americans under ſubjection. They further ſay, that the Provincials uſed the priſoners ſo well, that moſt of them deſire to continue where they are. All the ſoldiers ſpeak well of the Americans for their great humanity. In ſhort, many who were againſt the Americans, are now in favour of them."

In future times it will be aſked, how ſuch a ſeparation happened, as that between England and America? Nor will it ever be remembered, without ſolemn execrations on the framers and perpetrators of the diſunion. The old men will ſhake their heads, and tell their children, "that an inordinate luſt of power, and enmity to Liberty generally, and in *particular* in America, made a wretched adminiſtration, like the dog in the fable, ſnap at the ſhadow, and loſe the ſubſtance."

The unneceſſary, unhappy diſpute, between Great Britain and the Colonies, has at a ſtroke deprived us of one fourth of the commerce of the Britiſh empire: And if Mr. Glover's ſtatement is right, made at the bar of the Houſe of Commons laſt year, the thing is beyond doubt. What is to reſult from this, but a diminution of power, and is an extraordinary effort to ruin ourſelves? The vaſt Atlantic ocean is an invincible bar to our ſucceſs; and the enthuſiaſtic bravery of the Americans, will convince our miniſtry's underſtandings, by knocking the ſoldiers brains out, that arms at ſuch a diſtance cannot prevail, where every ſupply on a defeat muſt be from Great Britain, at 3200 miles diſtance, where every man is a foe; and their troops cannot place a foot but on hoſtile ground. But armies are the delight of adminiſtration; and as they ſhip off, or rather tranſport the national troops, foreign troops from Germany that country of tyrannic ſway and arbitrary rule, will be poured in upon us.

Thirteen Surgeons have received orders to embark for Boſton in the firſt ſhip that ſails for that port.

General Gage is as elegant in his language, as he is ſucceſsful in his attacks.—*Deſtined to the cord*!—What a happy circumlocution for *hanging*!—We hope the hiſtorians of Newgate will hereafter adopt this very expreſſive phraſe; and that we ſhall read in their future Chronicles,—Yeſterday twenty-priſoners at the Old Bailey were *deſtined to the cord*: or on Tueſday laſt Mr. *Charles F**, who had been *deſtined to the cord* received his Majeſty's free pardon, &c. The *General*, we will venture to aſſert, will be *deſtined to the cordon rouge, vert* or *bleu*, when he returns—*Conqueror from America*.

The *victorious General* likewiſe boaſts of having overlooked the criminals in the captives. Let not this, however, be imputed to him as a voluntary act; for whenever he begins to *deſtine* his priſoners *to the cord*, General Waſhington (whom he pertly affects to ſtile *Mr.*) will follow his example, and diſtribute his *hempen deſtiny* in the ſame proportions among our ſoldiers, whom the chance of war has already placed within his power.

General Gage is content at preſent to ſay, that the Britiſh ſoldiers will—*court victory*.—Alas! they will diſcover her to be the coyeſt miſtreſs they ever *courted* in their lives. Their patience, as *martyrs*, they have already ſhewn; ſo that their *General* had no occaſion to expreſs his confidence in their qualifications to bear the worſt of military misfortunes—that of being cudgelled home as often as they have ventured into the field.

Sept 25. The Army and Fleet at Boſton have diſcretionary orders to winter wherever they ſhall think it moſt convenient and ſafe.

A quantity of bedding is ordered to be ſhipped for the uſe of his Majeſty's troops in America; a proper ſupply of every neceſſary accommodation for the ſick and wounded in the hoſpital is alſo ordered to be got ready for embarkation.

The crews of his Majeſty's ſhips Raccehorſe and Carcaſs, lately arrived at Woolwich, from the coaſt of Africa, are turned over to the Boreas, man of war, at Chatham, which ſhip is ordered to Boſton.

Yeſterday the Lady of General Gage was at Court, at St. James's, and was moſt graciouſly received.

WATERTOWN, December 4.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight a large ſhip being near the light off Cape Anne, was ſtruck with lightning, which ſet her on fire, and burnt to the water's edge, 'till ſhe ſunk.—A number of cannon were heard to go off, while ſhe was on fire, and 'twas thought at firſt that ſhe was at leaſt a 20 gun ſhip; but we have an account from Boſton, that it was the Juno tranſport ſhip from London, laden only with hay for Burgoyne's *heavy* horſe at Boſton, which will ſoon become *light*, if forage fails at this rate.—At the ſame time a ſloop bearing near her, laden with wood and hay, bound alſo for Boſton, was likewiſe ſtruck with lightning, which ſo diſabled her, that ſhe put into the Gurnet, when our people went and took poſſeſſion of her, and carried her into Plymouth. One Hull, maſter of the ſloop.

The beginning of laſt week, Capt. Manley, of the Lee privateer, came athwart a brig directly from the Tower of London, bound for Boſton, laden with ordnance ſtores, which he took and carried into Cape Anne. The inventory of which we have not ſeen, but learn it conſiſted of one 13 inch mortar, upwards of 2000 ſtands of arms, a large quantity of muſket ball, bombs and carcaſes, filled ſhells, and a great number of empty cartridges. Several waggon loads of the above ſtores, together with the mortar, (which may be called the CONGRESS) were brought to Cambridge on Friday and Saturday laſt.

A perſon lately from Halifax to Cape Cod, reports, that he ſaw at Halifax a particular account of the loſs in the ſeveral harbours of Newfoundland, on the 9th of September, amounting in the whole to more than 4000 men, who had nearly finiſhed their fiſhing voyages, intending to go not more than one or two trips, and then the greater part of them to inliſt in the Regular ſervice, there being at that time a Lieutenant there on the recruiting ſervice, who had inliſted 120 men, which he afterwards brought to Halifax, and on his arrival there, in the hearing of the perſon who gives this account, declared, that he was determined to ſell or reſign his commiſſion, as the winds, the ſeas, the people and GOD Almighty were againſt them, he would no longer be concerned in ſuch a d——d cauſe. It was ſaid at Halifax to be computed that the loſs in ſhips, fiſh, oil and merchandize of various kinds, amounted to 140 000 l. ſterling.

An account received from Boſton, juſt as this paper was going to preſs, confirms the foregoing and mentions, that nearly all the ſhallops employed in that fiſhery, as well as other veſſels [Poor Pool!] were wholly loſt; and thoſe that rid out the gale, were chiefly diſmaſted and otherwiſe much damaged.—That many houſes, &c. were blown down. And that 'twould take the chief part of the ſpring to repair the ſtakes, they having received almoſt incredible damage.

'Tis not improbable, that, as according to the foregoing account, between 2 and 3000 of thoſe deceaſed were to enter the Miniſterial ſervice, that 15 or 16 tranſports which ſailed ſometime ſince from Boſton, went to tranſport them to another than a watry element, and may have ſhared the ſame fate with the Pool men.——If ſo, a pretty account, brother—Hutchinſon will have, (with Lord North) to ſettle!!!

The ſmiles of Providence on the American cauſe, cannot but animate every ingenuous mind, and ſtimulate every friend of his country to purſue, with unremitted ardour, the moſt vigorous meaſures for defeating the internal deſigns of the Britiſh miniſtry. And he who manifeſts any backwardneſs in the preſent glorious ſtruggle for preſerving the Liberties of America, betrays the baſeſt ingratitude to Almighty GOD.

By laſt Night's Eaſtern Poſt.

CAMBRIDGE, December 7.

Laſt Saturday, a ſhip from Scotland, laden with about 350 chaldrons of coal, and a quantity of bale goods, taken by Captain Manly, was carried into Salem. She is about 200 tons burden, and almoſt a new ſhip.

Several veſſels loaded with fuel, proviſions, &c. bound to Boſton, have been carried into Beverly and Salem, within a few days. One of them was a ſloop of 60 tons, armed with ſwivels, had ſeven men on board, and was taken by a two maſt boat, with the like number of ſwivels, without reſiſtance.

Laſt week the Privateers of Plymouth, took ſeveral ſmall craft bound to Boſton with proviſions and fuel.

A ſchooner and a ſloop from St. Lawrence river to the Weſt Indies, laden with fiſh and oyl, were lately taken and carried into Cape Ann.

NEW-YORK, December 14.

The Cambridge paper of Thurſday laſt contains an inventory (which we have now neither time nor room to inſert) of the principal articles of military ſtores on board the valuable prize brig, the Nancy, taken by the Lee veſſel of war, Capt. Manly, in the ſervice of the United Colonies, and carried into Cape Ann; moſt of which articles were arrived at Cambridge. The mortar, with its bed, was fixed before the door of the Continental Laboratory, is called THE CONGRESS, and pronounced to be the nobleſt piece of ordnance ever landed in America. Indeed the acquiſition, at *this juncture* renders the value almoſt ineſtimable.

[The Piece ſigned LYCURGUS, was ſet for this Paper, but obliged to be again deferred for want of Room, as are ſeveral other Pieces and Articles, which otherwiſe would have appeared. The Letter, with the Order from the Committee of Suſſex, &c. came to hand Yeſterday, too late for this Paper.]

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 2.

Saturday laſt Capt. Abraham Whipple, in a Cruiſer from this place, took near Scones, a ſchooner from Boſton, in ballaſt, Mathew Chub, maſter.—She had on board a cable and anchor for one of the King's ſhips at Newport, where ſhe was bound for proviſions, addreſſed to George Rome, now on board the Roſe man of war. The prize is ſince arrived here.—Captain Arnold, of Powtuxet, whoſe veſſel was taken by the enemy at Stonington ſome time ſince, and carried to Boſton, came paſſenger.

Wedneſday evening laſt the Gunner, and ſeven ſeamen deſerted from an armed ſchooner at Newport. The Captain and Lieutenant ſoon after ventured on Rome's wharff in ſearch of them, and were made priſoners by a party from head-quarters on the iſland. The Captain is ſon to the Earl of Stanhope, and is the identical villain who lately robbed a houſe on Prudence, in violation of the agreement made by Captain Wallace with the town of Newport.

NEW-PORT, (Rhode-Iſland) Dec. 4.

Ten thouſand minute-men ſtand ready to come in for the protection of this iſland, on the ſhorteſt notice, 5000 of whom can be landed on the iſland in 24 hours, and the other in 24 more.

Account of the cargo of the prize taken by Captain Manly, of Beverly, viz. One braſs 13 inch mortar compleat; 100 ſhells with caps and fuſes; 2 braſs ſix pounders and carriages; 600 round ſhot; 600 Canniſters with ditto; 600 twelve pound ſhot; 600 Canniſters grape ſhot; 2000 King's arms compleat, 500 Carbines, a quantity of tackling for horſes, 7000 lb. muſket ball, 300 dozen pot fires, ſkins, pins, and pinchers, and every article for a Laboratory. 6 ammution waggons, wheels and handbarrows, number of carriages, cartridges, flannels, &c. with ſix ſpare bomb beds, and a quantity of clothing.

Another account ſays, that a large tranſport brig was taken a few days ſince, and carried into Cape Anne, by one of the American cruiſers.—She has on board, it is ſaid, 2 250 ſmall arms, 250 fuzees, 6 braſs field pieces, 3 braſs 13 inch mortars, and a bed, coſt four hundred Guineas, thirty tons of cartridges, a great number of ſhells filled, 3000 watchcoats, 3000 blankets, 3000 ſuits of uniforms, a large quantity of bar lead.

The omnipotent Britiſh parliament was to meet on the 26th of October, to exerciſe their power,

We are informed, that the Swan ſloop of war, which arrived here from Boſton yeſterday week, loſt her beſt cable and ſheet anchor on Nantucket ſhoals, received conſiderable damage, and was very near foundering; ſhe was hauled in to the wharf at Goat-Iſland, in this harbour, laſt Monday, where ſhe is now repairing.

By a gentleman, late from Boſton, we learn, that Capt Ayſcough, of the Swan, put 28 of our countrymen on board of the Admiral's ſhip in Boſton harbour, when laſt there.

We hear that General Burgoyne, giving over all hopes of obtaining that elbow-room he expected, is abſolutely expected home.

The inhabitants of this town ſtill continue to emigrate to the Main.

PHILADELPHIA.

[*Want of room obliged us to omit the following Letters in our laſt.*]

Extract of a letter to Captain Gardner, Aid de camp to General Burgoyne, at Boſton, dated at Corke, September 10, 1775.

"I arrived here this day, and never was mortal more hurried than I am at preſent, but a Yankey ſchooner juſt going to leave this for Boſton's *great townſhip*, I ought not let ſlip the opportunity.

"I incloſe in this, a letter to Col. Pigot, which, when you have read, ſeal it and deliver it to him. If you have any intereſt with him, you will employ it in my favour, for you muſt know there is a damned ſtrong Scotch party in our regiment, which would be glad to deprive me of the paymaſterſhip: I ſhould have been a Major before this, if it had not been for this curſed Rebellion, but every thing's for the beſt; perhaps I may ſoon get that rank without purchaſe, eſcape the *blazing irons of the ſaints*, for I am eldeſt Captain in the regiment, except Major Gray.—General Burgoyne's letter to him*, is deſervedly much admired, and though ſhort, I believe has made more converts to ſound policy, than any other production that has appeared upon the ſubject. The King's proclamation has greatly confounded the turbulent miſcalled patriots,

"*Strike off their Penſions, by the ſetting ſun,*
"*All England, if not Europe, is undone.*

"Some of my old acquaintances, the Skiragathys, ſhould be let ſlip upon the back ſettlements; I am convinced they would not deſire better ſport, and likewiſe convinced, that nothing would ſooner bring thoſe liberty mad gentry to reaſon. Your preſent ſituation muſt be very diſagreeable, to be cooped up by ſuch a ſet of dirty ragamuffins as I know they are: However, this may comfort you, the fiddle is tuning for them, and early next ſpring they will have ſuch a dance, as I hope will bring them to themſelves. Believe me dear Harry,

To be affectionately your's,
V. GARDNER.

"P. S. The tranſports for the 17th, 27th, and our regiment, ſailed for this the 28th of Auguſt. You may depend that we ſhall have early next ſpring 20,000 Ruffians. Adieu. Laurels and life to you."

* *General Lee.*

Extract of a letter to an officer at Boſton, dated Cork, Sept. 14*th*, 1775.

"There are ſeveral young men going out volunteers, who have depoſited the purchaſe money of commiſſions, ſo that you will not want opportunities of ſeeing out, therefore we earneſtly entreat you to come home. Were you on actual ſervice againſt the French or Spaniards, our natural enemies, I ſhould be the laſt man in the world to ſuggeſt a thought of quitting the profeſſion: For though much I prize your ſafety, you may depend that the preſervation of your character holds the firſt place with me.

"Any thing you may deſire to have from hence, ſhall be punctually executed, provided the quantity does not exceed the conſumption of your own family; for as to aſſiſting any other officers employed in this *black buſineſs*, I beg to be excuſed; they may e'en go dine with Duke Humphry for *me*.

"Now for public matters. Lord Kenmare gives a bounty of 10*l.* 6*d.* to all volunteers inliſting with Major Roche. The Papiſts of Limerick, and the Papiſts of Corke, have ſubſcribed to give as much more to the firſt five hundred. The Popiſh Biſhops have likewiſe been applied to, to uſe their influence with their flocks, which they are willing to do, provided the officers are Papiſts. Theſe are bleſſed times."

Extract of a letter from George Town, [Maryland] November 26 1775.

"Agreeable to what I wrote you by ——, I ſet out on Tueſday morning laſt for Frederick Town, and when within 8 or 9 miles of this place, had the pleaſure to hear that Major Connolly, with three companions, were taken about five miles above Hagar's Town, on their way to Fort Pitt; Connolly has been this ſummer at Boſton, where he preſented a plan of operation for the next ſpring to General Gage, which met the General's approbation, and he was now on his way to put it in execution. He is made Lieutenant Col. Commandant, was to proceed to Fort Detroit, where Captain Lord, who is now at the Illinois with two companies of the Royal Iriſh, was to meet him with the field pieces and ſtores that are there. Connolly was to raiſe a regiment, as many Indians and partizans as he could; to enable him to do this, he had power to engage every perſon that entered into the ſervice 300 acres of land when the troubles were over, and what ever other pecuniary rewards he might think proper, was to appoint and commiſſion all the officers under him, which commiſſions were to be confirmed by Dunmore.

"With this force he was to penetrate through the country, in order to cut off the communication between the ſouthern and northern colonies, deſtroy Fort Pitt and Fort Fincaſtle if the Americans ſhould make any reſiſtance, and meet Dunmore by the 20th of April next at Alexandria, where he, Dunmore was to land an army under the cannon of the ſhips of war. Connolly's companions were one Cameron who is now a Lieutenant with promiſe of promotion, one Dr. Smith, who ſays he was to be Surgeon of Connolly's regiment; the other was Connolly's ſervant.

"They were brought into Frederick Town on Wedneſday morning, and on Thurſday examined before the Committee: On ſearching their portmanteaus, a copy of Connolly's plan was found: Thus you ſee a part of the diaboliacal ſcheme is defeated, but make no doubt Dunmore will land an army at Alexandria in the ſpring; but as their ſcheme has thus providentially come to light, hope ſuch preparations will be made, as will enable us to give him the reception he deſerves."

PHILADELPHIA.

In CONGRESS, *December* 6, 1775.

WE the Delegates of the Thirteen United Colonies in North America, have taken into our moſt ſerious conſideration a Proclamation iſſued from the Court at St. James's, on the twenty third day of Auguſt laſt. The name of his Majeſty is uſed to give it a ſanction and influence; and, on that account, it becomes a matter of importance to wipe off, in the name of theſe United Colonies, the aſperſions, which it is calculated to throw upon our cauſe; and to prevent, as far as poſſible, the undeſerved puniſhment, which it is deſigned to prepare for our friends.

We are accuſed of "forgetting the alle-"giance which we owe to the power that "has protected and ſuſtained us." Why all this ambiguity and obſcurity in what ought to be ſo plain and obvious, as that he who runs may read it? What allegiance is it that we forget? Allegiance to Parliament? We never owed—we never owned it. Allegiance to our King? Our words have ever avowed it—our conduct has ever been conſiſtent with it. We condemn, and, with arms in our hands—a reſource which freemen will never part with—we oppoſe the claim and exerciſe of unconſtitutional powers, to which neither the Crown or Parliament were ever entitled. By the Britiſh conſtitution, our beſt inheritance, rights, as well as duties, deſcend upon us: We cannot violate the latter by defending the former: We ſhould act in diametrical oppoſition to both, if we permitted the claims of the Britiſh Parliament to be eſtabliſhed, and the meaſures purſued in conſequence of thoſe claims to be carried into execution among us. Our ſagacious anceſtors provided bounds againſt the inundation of tyranny and lawleſs power on one ſide, as well as againſt that of faction and licentiouſneſs on the other. On which has the breach been made? Is it objected againſt us by the moſt inveterate and the moſt candid of our enemies, that we have oppoſed any of the juſt prerogatives of the Crown, or any legal exertion of thoſe prerogatives? Why, then, are we accuſed of forgetting our allegiance?—We have performed our duty: We have reſiſted in thoſe caſes, in which the right to reſiſt is ſtipulated as expreſsly, on our part, as the right to govern is, in other caſes, ſtipulated on the part of the Crown. The breach of allegiance is removed from our reſiſtance as far as tyranny is removed from legal government.

It is alledged that "we have proceeded "to an open and avowed rebellion." In what does this rebellion conſiſt? It is thus deſcribed——"Arraying ourſelves in hoſtile "manner to withſtand the execution of the "law, and traiterouſly preparing, ordering "and levying war againſt the King." We know of no laws binding upon us, but ſuch as have been tranſmitted to us by our anceſtors, and ſuch as have been conſented to by ourſelves or our repreſentatives elected for that purpoſe. What laws, ſtampt with theſe characters, have we withſtood? We have indeed defended them; and we will riſque every thing, do every thing and ſuffer every thing in their defence. To ſupport our laws, and our liberties eſtabliſhed by our laws we have prepared, ordered, and levied war: But is this traiterouſly, or againſt the King? We view him as the conſtitution repreſents him: That tells us he can do no wrong. The cruel and illegal attacks, which we oppoſe, have no foundation in the royal authority. We will not, on our part, loſe the diſtinction between the King and his Miniſters: Happy it would have been for ſome former Princes, had it been always preſerved on the part of the Crown!

Beſides all this we obſerve, on this part of the proclamation, that "rebellion" is a term undefined and unknown in the law. It might have been expected, that a proclamation, which by the conſtitution, has no other operation than merely that of enforcing what is already law, would have had a known legal baſis to have reſted upon. A correſpondence between the inhabitants of Great Britain and their brethren in America, produced, in better times, much ſatisfaction to individuals, and much advantage to the public. By what criterion ſhall one, who is unwilling to break off this correſpondence, and is, at the ſame time, anxious not to expoſe himſelf to the dreadful conſequences threatened in this proclamation,—by what criterion ſhall he regulate his conduct? He is admoniſhed not to carry on correſpondence with the perſons now in rebellion in the Colonies. How ſhall he aſcertain who are in rebellion, and who are not? He conſults the law to learn the nature of the ſuppoſed crime: The law is ſilent upon the ſubject. This, in a country where it has been often ſaid, and formerly with juſtice, that the government is by law and not by men, might render him perfectly eaſy. But proclamations have been ſometimes dangerous engines in the hands of thoſe in power. Information is commanded to be given to one of the Secretaries of State, of all perſons "who "ſhall be found carrying on correſpondence "with the perſons in rebellion, in order to "bring to condign puniſhment the authors, "perpetrators, or abettors of ſuch dangerous deſigns." Let us ſuppoſe, for a moment, that ſome perſons in the Colonies are in rebellion, and that thoſe, who carry on correſpondence with them, might learn, by ſome rule, which Britons are bound to know, how to diſcriminate them: Does it follow that all correſpondence with them deſerves to be puniſhed? It might have been intended to appriſe them of their danger, and to reclaim them from their crimes. By what law does a correſpondence with a criminal transfer or communicate his guilt? We know that thoſe who aid and adhere to the King's enemies: and thoſe, who correſpond with them in order to enable them to carry their deſigns into effect, are criminal in the eye of the law. But the law goes no farther. Can proclamations, according to the principles of reaſon and juſtice and the conſtitution go farther than the law?

But, perhaps, the principle of reaſon and juſtice, and the conſtitution will not prevail; Experience ſuggeſts to us the doubt: If they ſhould not, we muſt reſort to arguments drawn from a very different ſource.—We, therefore, in the name of the people of theſe United Colonies, and by authority, according to the pureſt maxims of repreſentation derived from them, declare, that whatever puniſhment ſhall be inflicted upon any perſons in the power of our enemies for favouring, aiding, or abetting, the cauſe of American liberty, ſhall be retaliated in the ſame kind and the ſame degree upon thoſe, in our power, who have favoured, aided or abetted, or ſhall favour, aid, or abet the ſyſtem of miniſterial oppreſſion. The eſſential difference between our cauſe and that of our enemies might juſtify a ſeverer puniſhment: The law of retaliation will unqueſtionably warrant one equally ſevere.

We mean not, however, by this declaration, to occaſion or to multiply puniſhments: Our ſole view is to prevent them. In this unhappy and unnatural controverſy, in which Britons fight againſt Britons, and the deſcendants of Britons, let the calamities immediately incident to a civil war ſuffice.—We hope additions will not, from wantonneſs be made to them on one ſide: We ſhall regret the neceſſity, if laid under the neceſſity, of making them on the other.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'ry.

NEW-YORK, December 17,

Queen's County, (Long Iſland,) Dec. 6, 1775.

WE, Freeholders and Inhabitants of Queen's County, feeling in common with our fellow ſubjects, the deepeſt anxiety and diſtreſs, from the moſt unhappy ſtate of affairs between Great Britain and the American Colonies; and beholding, with horror, every appearance of being involv'd in any the leaſt unfriendly contention with our neighbours, country men, and fellow ſubjects, have reſolved to take every ſtep in our power to prevent ſo deſtructive an event—an event, which if permitted to take place, will introduce miſery and diſtreſs, and open wounds that many years cannot heal. Impreſſed with theſe ideas, and the moſt friendly diſpoſition towards all our fellow ſubjects, We make this public declaration of our ſentiments and intentions, by which we hope to obtain the approbation of every real friend to liberty.

We declare that we have not the moſt diſtant deſign or inclination to injure or offend any of our fellow ſubjects; but if in exerciſing the eſſential privilege of freemen, we unfortunately differed with our brethren as to the mode of bringing the preſent troubles to a happy concluſion; we have carefully avoided every oſtentatious diſplay of that difference in ſentiment and every irritating meaſure; we wiſh only to remain in peace, nor have we done ought to interrupt the quiet of others; ſo far have we been from harbouring a wiſh to offer violence to any, that we remained a long time deſtitute of the ordinary means of ſelf defence—We truſted, that as we meant not to injure any man, ſo none would attempt to injure us.—At length, however, we found too much reaſon to be apprehenſive for the ſafety of ourſelves, our families, and property.—Reports have been circulated and meſſages delivered to us, importing, that we are to be diſarmed, and ſome of our principal people taken in cuſtody; that we are, in ſhort, to be treated as enemies to our country; we call upon every man who values himſelf upon the inheritance of an Engliſhman, to ſay what he would do in ſuch a caſe.—Would he ſuffer himſelf to be diſarmed and tamely confeſs himſelf an abject ſlave? Certainly no: Can any one then who feels the ſpirit of Liberty, impoſe that on us, which he had rather die than ſubmit to himſelf? Can he blame us for doing that which he moſt ſurely would do, was he in our ſituation. Impelled by the moſt powerful arguments of ſelf-defence, we have at laſt been driven to procure a ſupply of thoſe means for protecting ourſelves, of which we have been till now almoſt totally deſtitute: But we ſolemnly declare, we procured them for the ſole purpoſe of defending ourſelves from inſults and injuries.

And as many reports have been propagated, tending to excite the reſentment of our countrymen againſt us, and to repreſent us as intirely inimical to them; we take this opportunity to declare, that all ſuch reports are wicked inventions and void of truth.

To remain peaceable and quiet, we again repeat, is our earneſt deſire; and breathing the moſt friendly diſpoſition towards our neighbours, countrymen, and fellow ſubjects, We intreat them to behold in us thoſe endearing connections, and not ſuffer a difference in opinion or miſchievous and groundleſs reports to hurry them into acts of violence againſt us, which the laws of God and man will juſtify us in reſiſting.

The above declarations are publiſhed, as containing the ſentiments and intentions of a large majority of the inhabitants of the county."

By a letter from St. John's, dated November 24, we are informed, that the Continental Troops have received intelligence, that there were concealed under ground, about ten tons of gunpowder, and 7000 ſtands of ſmall arms, that were to be put into the hands of the Canadians and Indians, to aſſiſt the miniſterial troops, and that they were digging for them, had found ſeveral cheſts of ſmall arms, and likewiſe had fiſhed out of the lake, a royal ſtandard, and a number of muſkets.

Saturday night arrived here from our army in Canada, Lieut. Norton, of Col. Clinton's Regiment, Mr. Bean, gunner, and Mr. Phineas Champman; who bring us the agreeable news that all the ſhipping that lay at Montreal, had fallen into the hands of General Montgomery, among them the Gaſpey brig of war, with all the priſoners (Col. Allen excepted) lately taken near St. John's: The fleet with Governor Carleton on board, had ſailed for Quebec, but was intercepted by a gondola, and a battery erected by Col. Eaſton, near the river Sorrel, and there taken, with about 150 ſoldiers, &c. among them Col. Preſcot, &c. who were arrived at Ticonderoga, a few days ago, on their way to Connecticut. That Carleton, Luke La Corne, and two others, went off in a boat from the fleet before it ſtruck, but were taken priſoners by Col. Arnold, near Quebec; that General Wooſter was left to command at Montreal, and General Montgomery was gone to aſſiſt Col. Arnold to ſecure Quebec.

Sunday afternoon Capt. Brown arrived here in a ſloop from Providence, and aſſures us, that five other veſſels, beſides the brig before mentioned, have been taken by our privateers within theſe few days, and carried into Beverly; one of them a ſchooner from the eaſtward with ſtock; another, a Scotch veſſel with goods; the third a brig from Newfoundland, with the Governor and his Secretary, &c. the other two unknown.

We are informed that there are advices from England, that Dr. Cooper has had a curacy of 401 per ann. conferred upon him by the miniſtry, as a reward for his zeal in ſupport of their meaſures in America; which is all they can afford him. That Mr. Wilkins has taken orders, and that he and Dr. Chandler are both Chaplains on board the fleet.

WHEREAS the Continental Congreſs, by their Reſolve of the 18th of October laſt, did order and direct, "That a well authenticated Account of the Hoſtilities committed by the Miniſterial Troops and Navy in America, ſince March laſt," ſhould "be collected, with proper Evidence of the Truth of the Facts related;" as alſo "the Number and Value of the Buildings deſtroyed by them, with the Number & Value of the Veſſels inward and outward bound, which have been ſeized by them ſince that Period, as near as the value can be aſcertained;" alſo "the Stock taken from different parts of the Continent." And whereas the Committee appointed by them to collect the ſame, have tranſmitted a Copy of the foregoing Reſolve to the Provincial Congreſs in this City, requeſting their Aſſiſtance in obtaining the ſame; which Letter, with the foregoing Reſolve, being by order of the Provincial Congreſs aforeſaid, delivered to the Chairman of the General Committee for this City and County, "requiring them to aſcertain in the beſt Manner poſſible, the Damages ſuſtained by People of this City and County, with all neceſſary Particulars thereof, and with Proofs to ſupport the ſame, and to tranſmit them to the Provincial Congreſs with all convenient Speed." And whereas the General Committee aforeſaid have appointed Cornelius P. Low, Oliver Templeton, and Daniel Phœnix, to be a Sub-Committee for that Purpoſe: All Perſons in this City and County who have ſuſtained any Loſs or Damage by the Miniſterial Army or Navy in America, ſince March laſt, are hereby requeſted to prepare and deliver to them an accurate Eſtimate of the ſame, with the Examinations of Witneſſes and other Papers and Documents officially authenticated; as alſo clear, diſtinct, and circumſtantial Details of the hoſtile and deſtructive Acts by them done, or Captures or Seizures made, that the ſame may be laid before the Provincial Congreſs without Delay.

In Provincial Congreſs, New York, December 13th, 1775.

ORDERED, That no perſon whatſoever do inoculate for the SMALL POX, within this Colony, until the further Order of this Congreſs; and that the ſeveral Committees in this Colony, within their reſpective diſtricts, carefully obſerve, that there be a punctual compliance with this order.

A true Copy from the Minutes,
ROBERT BENSON, Sec'ry.

To be SOLD,

A NEAT FUSEE, with Bayonet, Cartouch Box, Belt, Knapſack, Canteen, &c. Enquire of the Printer.

Weſt-India RUM,

IMPROV'D, *and* APPROVED, SUPERIOR to any ever made *there*, MADE *and* SOLD CHEAP by S. SP SKINNER, *near* KING'S-COLLEGE, *in* NEW YORK.

SAMUEL LOUDON,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC, that on Thurſday the fifth day of January next, he will publiſh No. 1, of a News-Paper (to be continued weekly) entitled,

THE
NEW-YORK PACKET;
OR THE
North-American General Advertiſer.

He is encouraged to undertake this arduous work, by the advice and promiſed literary aſſiſtance of a numerous circle of warm friends to our (at preſent much diſtreſſed) country.

In the courſe of this publication the Editor engages to do every thing in his power to render it a compleat and accurate NEWS-PAPER, that the Public may thereby receive the earlieſt intelligence of the ſtate of our public affairs, and of the ſeveral intereſting occurrences which may occaſionally happen, whether at home or abroad.

He has already poſſeſſed himſelf of a neat and ſizeable ſet of TYPES for the above mentioned purpoſe; together with every other neceſſary for carrying on a ſplendid News Paper; and the beſt of hands ſhall be procured to perform the manual part.

The Publiſher flatters himſelf that the NEW-YORK PACKET will be conducted on ſuch principles, as will influence every diſcerner of real merit, who may encourage the work, to preſerve it in volumes, as a faithful Chronicle of its own time.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c. are thankfully received by Samuel Loudon, at his houſe in Dock-ſtreet, near the Coffee-houſe, New York, at the uſual price of twelve ſhillings a year; half is requeſted to be paid down, as he has been at a very conſiderable expence in purchaſing a variety of neceſſary materials for the work.

N. B. The partnerſhip of SNOWDEN and LOUDON, in the printing buſineſs is now diſſolved, and the printing-office removed to Samuel Loudon's houſe, where printing will be executed with accuracy and diſpatch. 19—2t.

JOHN SIEMON,
FURRIER,

At the corner of Hanover Square, the Old Slip Market, nearly oppoſite Mr Peter Goelet's,

HAS for ſale, a general aſſortment of *Muffs, Tippets*, Cloak linings, Fur caps, gloves, &c. &c.

N. B. Said SIEMON has a few elegant Muffs and Tippets of Real Ermine. 19—2t.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late Abraham De Peyſter, deceaſed, that they are requeſted to pay the ſame to Evert Bancker junr. in New York; and all thoſe that have any demand on ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, to have them paid,

MARIA DE PEYSTER, Executrix,
EVERT BANCKER, Junr. Executor.

Said BANCKER has alſo to ſell on reaſonable terms, Muſcovado ſugar by the hogſhead, cotton by the bale, buck handled knives and forks, claſp and oyſter knives, bone handled razors, jappan'd muſſ boxes, braſs ſhoe buckles, ſciſſars, beans and necklaces, fans, cap lace, yard wide holland, linen, black ſilk ſtockings, white and colour'd worſted ditto, thread ſhirt buttons, cotton and ſilk handkerchiefs, coffee, chocolate, allſpice, cinnamon, pepper, loaf and lump ſugar, Scotch and rappee ſnuff, red wood, London pewter plates, baſons, candle moulds, &c. 19—2t.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Subſcriber, by bond, note, or book debt, are deſired to ſettle with him immediately, as the power he gave to Captain Alexander M'Donald, is now null and void, and all perſons who have any demands on him, are deſired to bring in their accounts that they may be ſettled.

Staten Iſland, Dec 13, 1775 } ANDRW. MYERS.

For the Benefit of OTHERS,

BE it made known to the public, That I SOPHIA BAILEY of the city of New York, living at the head of Chappel-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the New Preſbyterian Meeting, have been afflicted with large ulcers in both my legs, for upwards of five years: I applied to ſeveral Doctors of this city, have gone under a ſalivation, and tried various kinds of Phyſic, but never could find any relief, until I applied to the French Doctor Blouin, who adviſed me to make uſe of his Anti-veneral pills, ſo well known by the name of Keyſer's pills. I followed his advice, and by his Keyſer's pills alone, without any confinement, am now perfectly cured.

19—2t. SOPHIA BAILEY.

New-York, December 13, 1775.

DESERTED from the firſt regiment of the Continental Army, raiſed in New-Jerſey, commanded by the Right Honorable, William Earl of Stirling, and Captain Daniel Peatt's company, now lying in barracks at Elizabeth-Town, GEORGE SPARLIN, twenty three years of age, about five feet ten and an half inches high, of a brown complexion, brown hair, has a down caſt look had on an own coat and waiſtcoat, and a pair of leather breeches. PETER SUTTON, about ſeventeen years of age, five feet five and an half inches high, brown complexion dark brown hair, had on a ſhort whitiſh coat, reddiſh brown waiſtcoat and a pair of leather breeches. The above Deſerters were born in the county of Middleſex, and province of New-Jerſey, labourers, inliſted by Captain Daniel Peatt, on the 17th November 1775.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Deſerters ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive from the commanding officer of the ſaid regiment, at the head quarters at Elizabeth Town, aforeſaid FIVE DOLLARS REWARD for each; and all Friends to AMERICAN LIBERTY, are hereby requeſted to be aiding and aſſiſting in apprehending the above named Deſerters, and cauſing copies of this advertiſement to be written or printed.

Elizabeth-Town, December 13, 1775.

19—3t.

POET'S CORNER.

To Col. A—— M——.

WHILE selfish knaves, to virtue's dictates blind,
(In vengeance sent as scourges to mankind,)
With impious arts, their country's ruin plan,
And in the fordid daemon sink the man.
To save the land, and disappoint its foes,
Your gen'rous breast with virtuous ardor glows;
How best you may tyrannic rage control,
Incessant cares employ your anxious soul;
From morn till eve, with patriotic zeal,
Each action centers in your country's weal;
And when night's curtain o'er the world is spread,
The generous theme pursues you to your bed.
To all the rights of human kind a friend;
Still to preserve them is your only end:
That ever foremost in your active mind,
No other object can admittance find.
Let craft and malice, all their engines ply,
Nor calumny its wonted aid deny;
Scorn'd be the pliant, servile tools of power,
The crouching vassals of a golden shower;
Vain are their arts—in ev'ry honest breast,
You justly reign a PATRIOT confess'd:
Disinterested, prudent, calm and brave;
With too much virtue e'er to be a slave.
The best and wisest, now confer the bays,
And future ages shall resound your praise.
Go on my friend! where freedom calls you, fly,
And CATO like, your country save, or die.

PHILO PATRIOTA.

Just arrived from PHILADELPHIA,

DOCTOR HILL's newly improved great STOMACHIC TINCTURE, being a very excellent medicine for all weak stomachs, as it procures a good healthy appetite, and a sound digestion; for as most diseases have their origin contracted in a weak stomach, by the use of this Tincture they may be prevented.

Also a fresh quantity of Dr Hill's American Balsam; whose great efficacy is so well known to cure the most inveterate disorder, in the breast, as shortness of breath, colds, coughs, and whooping coughs in children. Many persons, from a proper use and continuing the same a reasonable time, have received great benefit and relief, and some have been effectually cured of the most painful rheumatisms, cholic, gravel and consumptions.—— Doctor Hill's own directions, printed in London, are wrapt about each bottle, the price therein mentioned, is meant sterling money; but for the poor and indigent it is allowed to be sold at New-York, at 4s. 10d. per bottle, or 4s. 4d. by the dozen. To prevent counterfeits both the balsam and tincture are (by appointment) to be sold by Michael Hoffman, shop-keeper, living in the Broad-Way, near the Oswego Market, and by none else in this city. MICHAEL HOFFMAN.

ALSO, 18—

A quantity of German PRUNES,
To be sold by said HOFFMAN.

To be SOLD by
RICHARD SAUSE,
At his Store, the lower End of the Fly-Market;
A neat Mezzotinto Print of the
Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Esq;
Price plain 4s. or framed and glazed 8s.

ALSO, a view of the BATTLE at Charlestown, elegantly coloured, 8s. or glazed and framed 20s.

Likewise, an accurate Map of the present Seat of Civil War, taken by an able Draftsman. Price plain 5s. 4d. coloured 7s.

N. B At the said store may be had, a large assortment of Jewellery, Cutlery, Hardware, and Haberdashery.

Those who are indebted to him, are requested to discharge the same as soon as possible; and such as have demands on him, are desired to favour him with their accompts, which shall be immediately paid. 17—20

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold by Mr. THOMAS HANSON,
Adjutant of the second Battalion, in Philadelphia, and by Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, Printer, in New York, (Price Twenty Shillings, Pennsylvania Currency,)

The PRUSSIAN EVOLUTIONS,

IN actual engagements both in platoons, sub, and grand divisions, explaining all the different evolutions and manœuvres in firing, standing, advancing, and retreating, which were exhibited before his present Majesty, May 8th, 1769; and before John Duke of Argyle, on the links of Leith, near Edinburgh, in 1772; with some additions since that time, explained, with Thirty folio Copperplates. To which is added the Prussian manual exercise; also the theory, and some practice of gunnery 17—20

New York, Nov. 23 1775

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of DIRCK BRINCKERHOFF, late of the City of New York, Merchant, deceased, by bond, note, or book debt, are desired to pay the same to the Subscriber, as all debts unpaid the first day of January next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, and all those that have any demands against the Estate, are desired to send them to 16—19

D BRINCKERHOFF, jun. Acting Executor.

STOLEN from the subscriber's boat at New-York, on the 21st instant, the following Goods, &c. viz. belonging to John Friend.

17½	Ells check, at	3/10
8	Yards camlet,	1/10
3¾	Yards apron check,	4/6
1	Grose shirt buttons,	2/6
3	Pair hose,	15/
2	Pieces gartering,	4/4

Belonging to the subscriber.

13 Dollars—1 Shirt—1 Pair thread hose.

Whoever shall take up the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, with the above goods, or any part of them, shall have Five Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

16—19 JOHN THOMPSON.

New-York, November the 13th, 1775.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on Sunday morning the 12th instant, two servant lads, by trade nail makers, named JAMES MURRY, and JAMES JEFFRAY MURRY, is about 20 years of age, five feet eight inches high, dark eyes, black curled hair, swarthy complection, speaks slow, has the Scotch accent, had on when he went away, a light coloured wilton coat, brown cloth waistcoat, light fustian breeches, blue yarn stockings, check shirt, black handkerchief, new shoes pinchbeck buckles, new felt hat; James Jeffray is about 19 or 20 years of age, five feet three or four inches high, had on when he went away, a light coloured suit of fustian clothes, brown ribbed stockings, new shoes, a pair of silver plated shoe buckles, white shirt, black handkerchief, new felt hat, brown curled hair, small blue eyes, down look, speaks broad Scotch. Whoever takes up the said servants and brings them to their master, or secures them in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that their master may have them again, shall have the above reward, or four pounds for each, and all reasonable charges paid by

HENRY USTICK.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others, are forbid to harbour or carry them off at their peril.

The above servants came to this place in the ship Sharp, from Greenock in Scotland, about 16 months ago. 15—18

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the fifth day of November instant, a Servant Man, named LUCAS WINEKOOP, by trade a Gunsmith, five feet eleven inches high, marked with the small pox, lean in flesh, one thigh shorter than the other, straight brown hair and blue eyes; had on a brown coat, buckskin breeches, an old beaver hat.——Whoever takes up said servant and brings him home to his Master, or secures him in any goal, so that his Master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me JAMES WEEKS, living in Fishkills, Rumhoute Precinct, Dutchess County 16—19

To be SOLD or EXCHANGED,
For a HOUSE in NEW-YORK,

A SMALL CONVENIENT FARM, lying 70 miles up the North River, and two west of it, containing 130 acres of Land, with forty, under good improvement, a good quantity of meadow land cleared and to clear, with a good new dwelling house, a fine young orchard—It is situate at the meeting of four roads, and is therefore well situated for a merchant, tradesman, or any public business, suitable for a country life.——For farther particulars, apply to the Subscriber, living on the premises. STEPHEN CASE.

New-Marlborough, Nov. 9th, 1775.

N. B. He has also other places for SALE or EXCHANGE as aforesaid. 16—19

To be SOLD, at private SALE,

A HOUSE and lot of Land, situate on Morris-Town Green, in the County of Morris, and Province of New-Jersey, contiguous, and next to the dwelling house and lot of land of Abraham Ogden, Esq: The house is not large, but well finished, with four fire places; one upper room has a fire place, and another of equal demensions may be made on the same floor at a small expence. There are two rooms on the under floor, one of which is papered and the other wainscot ted and painted genteelly, and the kitchen convenient and complete, together with a large storehouse adjoining, elegantly adapted for a merchant, or any person in public business. The lot of land contains three acres, well fenced, and in good repair, with a thriving young orchard, all grafted; together with a green house, pidgeon house and an excellent garden. It is well known to be an excellent stand for business, and elegantly situated for convenience, profit, prospect and pleasure; and lately occupied by James M'Bride, merchant, and is now the property of the subscriber, living at Brooklin Ferry, opposite New-York, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

THOMAS IVORY.

Nov 15th, 1775. 15—18

DOCTOR DUBUKE,
OCULIST AND DENTIST,
Just arrived from BOSTON.

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, that he practises PHYSIC and SURGERY, and undertakes to cure the following diseases and ailments, viz. Any disorders in the eyes and ears, white swellings, green wounds, ulcers if ever so old; wens if ever so big, scalds on the head, polipus, the cancer, cold humours, rheumatism, king's evil, salt rheum, the yellow and black jaundice, the piles, phthisical cough, hare-lips, the bloody flux, immoderate bleeding, and the veneral disease in all its stages, without salivation.

He also acquaints the public, that he has found some medicines which cure the cancer without cutting; surprising drops which cure the gravel, so that the afflicted, with the same, may depend on being helped by it.

N. B. The Doctor prepares and sells extraordinary good tooth drops, which cure the tooth-ach in one minute.

These tooth drops are an infallable cure for this terrible pain. Take only a little of cotton wool, with a few of the drops, and put the wool upon the tooth, repeat the operation twice and the same will never ach more, price 4s. And 4s. for the admirable powder, which makes the teeth white as snow in a few days, and cures the scurvy in the gums, by rubbing only once or twice a week the teeth with a little brush.

He also cures an ague in the head or fluxion, in ten minutes. His tooth drops and powders will be sold only by the Printer, and at his house where he gives his attendance. He also sells asthmatic pills which remove the complaint in a short time; stomachic pills in boxes, with proper directions. He also cleans teeth in the neatest manner, and sets artificial ones. He will wait on any Ladies or Gentlemen that will honour him with their commands, at the widow Livingston's, opposite the sign of Queen Charlotte, near the Exchange.

P. S. The Doctor has got some herbs which cure the cholic in a few minutes. 17——

WHEN an opposition is made to a useful discovery, and the facts in support of it are not only misrepresented but denied, to the injury of a man's character as well as person, it is to be presumed every honest man will excuse a person under such circumstances, if he takes the liberty to lay before the public, some real facts in vindication of himself, with this view beg leaves to present the following.

ENGLEBART KEMMENA.

To Dr. KEMMENA, in New-York.

SIR,

AS by the blessing of God you have relieved me of the cancer, I have thought proper to give you the following true account of its operation since I first perceived it. A small lump appeared in my lip, which increasing I applied to a Surgeon, who told me it was the Cancer, and undertook to cure it; but it still grew worse and became ulcerated; I then applied to several, but to no purpose. My whole lip then became affected, when I had the good fortune to hear of you, and by your assistance am perfectly cured. You have my leave to advertise this. Am your humble servant. THOMAS POTTS.

Stanford, New-England, 1st Sept. 1775.

To Dr. KEMMENA, in New-York,

SIR,

AFTER the discouragement I met with from a Surgeon of the first practice in your City, I have reason to thank God, that I was sent to you, at whose hands I have experienced a cure of one of the worst of disorders. Our family was much surprised at finding a lump so large taken out by a plaster; especially situated as it was, between the tendons of my neck: They never before believed that the King's evil could be cured, now happily convinced, join with me in praying for your long life. I remain your most obedient humble servant. JOHN VAN VORHEES,

Somerset County, New Jersey, 21st May, 1775.

To Dr. KEMMENA, in New-York.

SIR,

HAPPY under God in being relieved of so dangerous a disorder as the King's evil, by your skill, permit me to return you many thanks, although the tumor was as large as an hen's egg, and very painful; it now remains perfectly smooth and easy, without the least appearance of returning: The mildness of the operation much exceeded my expectation. That people may know in such cases where to find relief, you are at liberty to advertise this. JOHN SMITH.

New York, at Mr. Vredenberg's in Maiden-Lane, 19th Nov. 1775.

MARK GORDON,
SILK DIER and SCOURER,
FROM LONDON,

CARRIES on that business in all its branches, in Elbow-street, near the guittar maker's, New York. Silks of all kinds died in any colour, or scoured, to look little inferior to new, at the most moderate prices; cloaks died buff, scarlet, &c. Ladies chints or cotton gowns died buff and glazed, whole, while the flowers retain their former colours, or cleaned and glazed; men's clothes clean'd, wet or dry, &c. 16—19

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Half of a BOAT with one half of her SAILS, Rigging, Anchors, and Cables, will carry eight cords of Wood.——Any person inclining to purchase said BOAT, can have her on reasonable terms, by applying to the Subscriber, living in Middletown, New-Jersey. 16—19

Nov. 18, 1775. ESEK HARTSHORNE.

STOLEN from Tunis Curser, near Kingsbridge, on Saturday night the eleventh of November, a BAY HORSE, about 13 hands and a half high, with a star in his forehead, shod before, having one of his fore hoofs, split, trots and gallops, his mane and tail only clipt; the hair upon his shoulder is grey, wore with a collar——Whoever takes up and secures the said thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive Thirty Shillings reward: And any person or persons that will bring, or secure the said Horse, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall receive Twenty Shillings reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by me

16—19 TUNIS CURSER.

Dover, November 14, 1775.

AGREEABLE to the requisition of the County Committee of Monmouth, we the Committee of Dover, have taken a receipt of Mr. John Allin, for a tender belonging to the Viper sloop of war, and what articles we found, belonging to the same.

Description of said tender as follows, viz. Her length from stem to stern, about thirty feet, depth of her hold three feet and an half, quarter deck twelve, main deck eighteen feet long; three cloths in the head, and eight in the foot of her mainsail, her bowsprit five feet over her stem, with a bar of iron up the same, her horse-piece of iron, and burthen about three cord. Any person proving their property and paying charges, may have her again.

By Order, JOHN COOK, Clerk.

17—20

TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward,

LOST from HOOBUCK FERRY, A ROW BOAT, about two months ago, she is about twenty-four feet long, three feet eleven inches wide, her upper works made of white pine, the rands and wales of white ash, red painted inside and outside, except her wales and rands, are painted white, but much worn.—— she is square built in her chimes.——Whoever will bring or deliver said Boat to me the Subscriber, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

16—19 *HARMANUS TALLMAN.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the state of the late William Butler, of this city, merchant, deceased, by bond, note or book debt, to pay the same to the subscribers, or to Jacob Rhinelander; and all persons that have any demands against the said estate are requested to bring in their accounts for payment.

JAMES DESBROSSES, jun. Executor.
SARAH BUTLER, Executrix.

N. B. An assortment of dry goods, and sundry other articles on hand, which will be sold reasonable, to close the sale.

2901 New-York, August 10, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY fine three quarter Blood STALLION, full fifteen Hands high, of a dark bay Colour, five Years old, and very gay.—Inquire of the Printer.

16—19

To be exchanged for a House in New York, or SOLD,

A Convenient FARM, lying 70 miles up the North River, and two miles west of it, containing 230 acres of land, 50 of which is under good improvement, well watered with living springs, arable and meadow land sufficient for a large stock, and near a public landing on the river; a good dwelling house well finished, barn and other out houses, fit and commodious for a farmer, trader, or gentleman. Any person inclining to purchase or exchange, as above mentioned, may know further, by applying to me the subscriber, living on the premises. ABIJAH PERKINS.

New-Marlborough, Nov. 10, 1775. 16—18

This Day is Published,
And now selling by Robert Bell, Printer, and Bookseller, next door to St. Paul's Church, Third-street, Philadelphia.—Also in NEW-YORK, by
WILLIAM GREEN, Bookseller and Bookbinder in Maiden Lane,
Complete in THREE Volumes with neat Bindings, (Price *Thirty six Shillings* Pennsylvania Currency.)

POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS;

AN Enquiry into public errors, defects and abuses. Illustrated by, and established upon facts and remarks, extracted from a variety of authors, antient and modern.

Calculated to draw the timely attention of government and people, to a true consideration of the necessity, and the means of reforming those errors, defects, and abuses; of restoring the constitution, and saving the state. By J. BURGH, Gentleman; Author of the Dignity of Human Nature and other Works.

The AMERICAN EDITOR, to his COUNTRYMEN.

In this work, are freely and justly exhibited, by the most able politicians, and the greatest legislators of ancient and modern times; the errors and corruptions of those governments, which always hath, and for ever will, bring ruin and destruction upon the liberties of mankind.

The inhabitants of Britain, whose organs of sight are become so very dim, that their rulers daily deceive them, with the shadow, instead of the substance; are throughout the whole, held up as woful and convincing mementoes: How, and by what means, the royal, ministerial, and Parliamentary managers, cajole, tempt, and bribe the people to commit suicide on their own liberties, and afterwards hang them in chains of everlasting slavery, for the great crime of believing place-men and pensioners, ever intended, or were capable of intending any good to them, or their country. Americans, behold them! There they are! most effectually gibbeted; and there they are likely to remain, almost unpitied. Because dear bought experience, hath taught those whose faculties of feeling, as well as of seeing, are not entirely extinguished; that the immediate extirpation, and absolute annihilation of all exorbitant incomes, even of the King, as well as those near him, is the only probable, or possible way, to keep men virtuous citizens, and to make the liberties of any country perpetual.

For no man should ever be admitted near the helm of government, except those honest and exalted beings, whose chief action of soul, ariseth from, and is continually pervaded with a love of honour, liberty, and their country. The selfish part of the world, along with all those who are conscious of possessing, either bad or narrow souls, will tell us, these are obsolete words, that have no meaning. We shall leave that to a future determination, after inferring and averring, they may and ought, in plain English, to mean a constant attention, and an invariable attachment to the good of the whole community.

The perusal of the work at this important period, will be attended with the most salutary and certain advantages, if the inhabitants of America, will be so rational, as to act wisely, in taking warning from the folly of others, by permitting no ministerial extravagancies to enter into their plan. They will then start fair, for laying a sure foundation, that freedom shall last for many generations; and the great expence of blood and treasure, which the present grand conflict must cost, will in some measure, be compensated for, by the goodness and permanency of the new erection, which must be construed, if the infatuated ministry of Britain, continue to persist, in the ignominious attempt of making, FREEMEN—SLAVES. 15—18

§°§ The American Physicians, who wish to arrive at the Top of their Profession; are informed, that the great Professor Cullen's Lectures on the Materia Medica; containing the very cream of Physic, are now selling by said BELL, of Philadelphia; also by said GREEN, of New-York—Price Five Dollars.

☞ All Sorts of BINDING executed in the best and neatest manner, on the shortest notice, by said W. GREEN.

Just Published,
And to be sold by John Holt,
A TREATISE, ENTITLED,
Plain Concise Practical Remarks
on the Treatment of WOUNDS and FRACTURES,
With a short APPENDIX on Camp and Military Hospitals; principally designed for the use of young military Surgeons in North-America,
By JOHN JONES, M. D.
Professor of Surgery, King's College, New York.

SAMUEL BROOME and COMPANY,

HAVING removed their Store to New-Haven, desire all those indebted to them, to call and settle their accounts, either with them at New-Haven, or Mr. Daniel Phœnix, living in New-York, nearly opposite where said Broome and Company kept their store—They have still on hand, a small assortment of Goods suitable for the approaching season, to be sold for cash or short credit, on the usual moderate terms. 9——

New-York, October 5, 1775.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shilling four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

POET'S CORNER.

To Col. A—— M——.

WHILE ſelfiſh knaves, to virtue's dictates blind,
(In vengeance ſent as ſcourges to mankind,)
With impious arts, their country's ruin plan,
And in the fordid dæmon ſink the man.
To ſave the land, and diſappoint its foes,
Your gen'rous breaſt with virtuous ardor glows;
How beſt you may tyrannic rage control,
Inceſſant cares employ your anxious ſoul;
From morn till eve, with patriotic zeal,
Each action centers in your country's weal;
And when night's curtain o'er the world is ſpread,
The generous theme purſues you to your bed.
To all the rights of human kind a friend;
Still to preſerve them is your only end:
That ever foremoſt in your active mind,
No other object can admittance find.
Let craft and malice, all their engines ply,
Nor calumny its wonted aid deny;
Scorn'd be the pliant, ſervile tools of power,
The crouching vaſſals of a golden ſhower;
Vain are their arts—in ev'ry honeſt breaſt,
You juſtly reign a PATRIOT confeſs'd:
Diſintereſted, prudent, calm and brave;
With too much virtue e'er to be a ſlave.
The beſt and wiſeſt, now confer the bays,
And future ages ſhall reſound your praiſe.
Go on my friend! where freedom calls you, fly,
And CATO like, your country ſave, or die.

PHILO PATRIOTA.

Juſt arrived from PHILADELPHIA,

DOCTOR HILL'S newly improved great STOMACHIC TINCTURE, being a very excellent medicine for all weak ſtomachs, as it procures a good healthy appetite, and a ſound digeſtion; for as moſt diſeaſes have their origin contracted in a weak ſtomach, by the uſe of this Tincture they may be prevented.

Alſo a freſh quantity of Dr Hill's American Balſam; whoſe great efficacy is ſo well known to cure the moſt inveterate diſorder, in the breaſt, as ſhortneſs of breath, colds, coughs, and whooping coughs in children. Many perſons, from a proper uſe and continuing the ſame a reaſonable time, have received great benefit and relief, and ſome have been effectually cured of the moſt painful rheumatiſms, cholic, gravel and conſumptions.——— Doctor Hill's own directions, printed in London, are wrapt about each bottle, the price therein mentioned, is meant ſterling money; but for the poor and indigent it is allowed to be ſold at New-York, at 4s. 10d. per bottle, or 45s. 6d. by the dozen. To prevent counterfeits both the balſam and tincture are (by appointment) to be ſold by Michael Hoffman, ſhop-keeper, living in the Broad-Way, near the Oſwego Market, and by none elſe in this city. MICHAEL HOFFMAN.

ALSO, 18—

A quantity of German PRUNES,
To be ſold by ſaid HOFFMAN.

To be SOLD by
RICHARD SAUSE,
At his Store, the lower End of the Fly-Market;
A neat Mezzotinto Print of the
Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq;
Price plain 4s. or framed and glazed 8s.

ALSO, a view of the BATTLE at Charleſtown, elegantly coloured, 8s. or glazed and framed 20s.

Likewiſe, an accurate Map of the preſent Seat of Civil War, taken by an able Draftsman. Price plain 5s. 4d. coloured 7s.

N. B At the ſaid ſtore may be had, a large aſſortment of Jewellery, Cutlery, Hardware, and Haberdaſhery.

Thoſe who are indebted to him, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame as ſoon as poſſible; and ſuch as have demands on him, are deſired to favour him with their accompts, which ſhall be immediately paid. 17—20

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be ſold by Mr. THOMAS HANSON, Adjutant of the ſecond Battalion, in Philadelphia, and by Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, Printer, in New York, (Price Twenty Shillings, Pennſylvania Currency,)

The PRUSSIAN EVOLUTIONS,

IN actual engagements both in platoons ſub, and grand diviſions, explaining all the different evolutions and manœuvres in firing, ſtanding, advancing, and retreating, which were exhibited before his preſent Majeſty, May 8th. 1769; and before John Duke of Argyle, on the links of Leith, near Edinburgh, in 1771; with ſome additions ſince that time, explained, with Thirty folio Copperplates. To which is added the Pruſſian manual exerciſe; alſo the theory, and ſome practice of gunnery 17—20

New York, Nov. 23 1775

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Eſtate of DIRCK BRINCKERHOFF, late of the City of New York, Merchant, deceaſed, by bond, note, or book debt, are deſired to pay the ſame to the Subſcriber, as all debts unpaid the firſt day of January next, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the Eſtate, are deſired to ſend them to 16—19

D BRINCKERHOFF jun. Acting Executor.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber's boat at New-York, on the 21ſt inſtant, the following Goods, &c. viz. belonging to John Friend.

17¼	Ells check at	3/10
8	Yards camlet,	1/10
3½	Yards apron check,	4/6
1	Groce ſhirt buttons,	2/6
3	Pair hoſe,	15/
2	Pieces gartering,	4/4

Belonging to the ſubſcriber.

13 Dollars—1 Shirt—1 Pair thread hoſe.

Whoever ſhall take up the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, with the above goods, or any part of them, ſhall have Five Dollars reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

16—19 JOHN THOMPSON.

New-York, November the 13th, 1775.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday morning the 12th inſtant, two ſervant lads, by trade nail makers, named JAMES MURRY, and JAMES JEFFRAY MURRY, is about 20 years of age, five feet eight inches high, dark eyes, black curled hair, ſwarthy complection, ſpeaks ſlow, has the Scotch accent, had on when he went away, a light coloured wilton coat, brown cloth waiſtcoat, light fuſtian breeches, blue yarn ſtockings, check ſhirt, black handkerchief, new ſhoes pinchbeck buckles, new felt hat; James Jeffray is about 19 or 20 years of age, five feet three or four inches high, had on when he went away, a light coloured ſuit of fuſtian clothes, brown ribbed ſtockings, new ſhoes, a pair of ſilver plated ſhoe buckles, white ſhirt, black handkerchief, new felt hat, brown curled hair, ſmall blue eyes, down look, ſpeaks broad Scotch. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervants and brings them to their maſter, or ſecures them in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or four pounds for each, and all reaſonable charges paid by

HENRY USTICK.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels and others, are forbid to harbour or carry them off at their peril.

The above ſervants came to this place in the ſhip Sharp, from Greenock in Scotland, about 16 months ago. 15—18

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, on the fifth day of November inſtant, a Servant Man, named LUCAS WINEKOOP, by trade a Gunſmith, five feet eleven inches high, marked with the ſmall pox, lean in fleſh, one thigh ſhorter than the other, ſtraight brown hair and blue eyes; had on a brown coat, buckſkin breeches, an old beaver hat.——Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and brings him home to his Maſter, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by me JAMES WEEKS, living in Fiſhkills, Rumhouts Precinct, Dutcheſs County 16—19

To be SOLD or EXCHANGED,
For a HOUSE in NEW-YORK,

A SMALL CONVENIENT FARM, lying 70 miles up the North River, and two weſt of it, containing 130 acres of Land, with forty, under good improvement, a good quantity of meadow land cleared and to clear, with a good new dwelling houſe, a fine young orchard—It is ſituate at the meeting of four roads, and is therefore well ſituated for a merchant, tradeſman, or any public buſineſs, ſuitable for a country life.——For farther particulars, apply to the Subſcriber, living on the premiſes. STEPHEN CASE.

New-Marlborough, Nov. 9th, 1775.

N. B. He has alſo other places for SALE or EXCHANGE as aforeſaid. 16—19

To be SOLD, at private SALE,

A HOUSE and lot of Land, ſituate on Morris-Town Green, in the County of Morris, and Province of New-Jerſey, contiguous, and next to the dwelling houſe and lot of land of Abraham Ogden, Eſq. The houſe is not large, but well finiſhed, with four fire places; one upper room has a fire place, and another of equal demenſions may be made on the ſame floor at a ſmall expence. There are two rooms on the under floor, one of which is papered and the other wainſcoted and painted genteelly, and the kitchen convenient and complete, together with a large ſtore-houſe adjoining, elegantly adapted for a merchant, or any perſon in public buſineſs. The lot of land contains three acres, well fenced, and in good repair, with a thriving young orchard, all grafted; together with a green houſe, pidgeon houſe and an excellent garden. It is well known to be an excellent ſtand for buſineſs, and elegantly ſituated for convenience, profit, proſpect and pleaſure; and lately occupied by James M'Bride, merchant, and is now the property of the ſubſcriber, living at Brooklin Ferry, oppoſite New-York, who will give an indiſputable title for the ſame.

THOMAS IVORY.

Nov 15th, 1775. 15—18

DOCTOR DUBUKE,
OCULIST AND DENTIST,
Juſt arrived from BOSTON.

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, that he practiſes PHYSIC and SURGERY, and undertakes to cure the following diſeaſes and ailments, viz. Any diſorders in the eyes and ears, white ſwellings, green wounds, ulcers if ever ſo old; wens if ever ſo big, ſcalds on the head, polipus, the cancer, cold humours, rheumatiſm, king's evil, ſalt rheum, the yellow and black jaundice, the piles, phthiſical cough, hare-lips, the bloody flux, immoderate bleeding, and the venereal diſeaſe in all its ſtages, without ſalivation.

He alſo acquaints the public, that he has found ſome medicines which cure the cancer without cutting; ſurpriſing drops which cure the gravel, ſo that the afflicted, with the ſame, may depend on being helped by it.

N. B. The Doctor prepares and ſells extraordinary good tooth drops, which cure the tooth-ach in one minute.

Theſe tooth drops are an infallable cure for this terrible pain. Take only a little of cotton wool, with a few of the drops, and put the wool upon the tooth, repeat the operation twice and the pain will never ach more, price 4s. And 4s. for the admirable powder, which makes the teeth white as ſnow in a few days, and cures the ſcurvy in the gums, by rubbing only once or twice a week the teeth with a little bruſh.

He alſo cures an ague in the head or fluxion, in ten minutes. His tooth drops and powders will be ſold only by the Printer, and at his houſe where he gives his attendance. He alſo ſells aſthmatic pills which remove the complaint in a ſhort time; ſtomachic pills in boxes, with proper directions. He alſo cleans teeth in the neateſt manner, and ſets artificial ones. He will wait on any Ladies or Gentlemen that will honour him with their commands, at the widow Livingſton's, oppoſite the ſign of Queen Charlotte, near the Exchange.

P. S. The Doctor has got ſome herbs which cure the cholic in a few minutes. 17——

WHEN an oppoſition is made to a uſeful diſcovery, and the facts in ſupport of it are not only miſrepreſented but denied, to the injury of a man's character as well as perſon, it is to be preſumed every honeſt man will excuſe a perſon under ſuch circumſtances, if he takes the liberty to lay before the public, ſome real facts in vindication of himſelf, with this view beg leave to preſent the following.

ENGLEBART KEMMENA.

To Dr. KEMMENA, in New-York.

SIR,

AS by the bleſſing of God you have relieved me of the cancer, I have thought proper to give you the following true account of its operation ſince I firſt perceived it. A ſmall lump appeared in my lip, which increaſing I applied to a ſurgeon, who told me it was the Cancer, and undertook to cure it; but it ſtill grew worſe and became ulcerated; I then applied to ſeveral, but to no purpoſe. My whole lip then became affected, when I had the good fortune to hear of you, and by your aſſiſtance am perfectly cured. You have my leave to adverтiſe this. Am your humble ſervant. THOMAS POTTS.

Stanford, New-England, 1ſt Sept. 1775.

To Dr. KEMMENA, in New-York,

SIR,

AFTER the diſcouragement I met with from a Surgeon of the firſt practice in your City, I have reaſon to thank God, that I was ſent to you, at whoſe hands I have experienced a cure of one of the worſt of diſorders. Our family was much ſurpriſed at finding a lump ſo large taken out by a plaſter; eſpecially ſituated as it was, between the tendons of my neck: They never before believed that the King's evil could be cured, now happily convinced, join with me in praying for your long life. I remain your moſt obedient humble ſervant. JOHN VAN VORHEES,

Somerſet County, New Jerſey, 21ſt May, 1775.

To Dr. KEMMENA, in New-York.

SIR,

HAPPY under God in being relieved of ſo dangerous a diſorder as the King's evil, by your ſkill, permit me to return you many thanks, although the tumor was as large as an hen's egg, and very painful; it now remains perfectly ſmooth and eaſy, without the leaſt appearance of returning: The mildneſs of the operation much exceeded my expectation. That people may know in ſuch caſes where to find relief, you are at liberty to advertiſe this. JOHN SMITH.

New-York, at Mr. Vredenberg's in Maiden-Lane, 19th Nov. 1775.

MARK GORDON,
SILK DIER and SCOURER,
FROM LONDON,

CARRIES on that buſineſs in all its branches, in Elbow-ſtreet, near the guittar maker's, New-York. Silks of all kinds died in any colour, or ſcoured, to look little inferior to new, at the moſt moderate prices; cloaks died buff, ſcarlet, &c. Ladies chints or cotton gowns died buff and glazed, whole, while the flowers retain their former colours, or cleaned and glazed; men's clothes clean'd, wet or dry, &c. 16—19

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Half of a BOAT with one half of her SAILS, Rigging, Anchors, and Cables, will carry eight cords of Wood.——Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid BOAT, can have her on reaſonable terms, by applying to the Subſcriber, living in Middletown, New-Jerſey. 16—19

Nov. 18, 1775. ESEK HARTSHORNE.

STOLEN from Tunis Curſer, near Kingſbridge, on Saturday night the eleventh of November, a BAY HORSE, about 13 hands and a half high, with a ſtar in his forehead, ſhod before, having one of his fore hoofs, ſplit, trots and gallops, his mane and tail only clipt; the hair upon his ſhoulder is grey, wore with a collar ——— Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive Thirty Shillings reward: And any perſon or perſons that will bring, or ſecure the ſaid Horſe, ſo that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by me

16—19 TUNIS CURSER.

Dover, November 14, 1775.

AGREEABLE to the requiſition of the County Committee of Monmouth, we the Committee of Dover, have taken a receipt of Mr. John Allin, for a tender belonging to the Viper ſloop of war, and what articles we found, belonging to the ſame.

Deſcription of ſaid tender as follows, viz. Her length from ſtem to ſtern, about thirty feet, depth of her hold three feet and an half, quarter deck twelve, main deck eighteen feet long; three cloths in the head, and eight in the foot of her mainſail, her bowſprit five feet over her ſtem, with a bar of iron up the ſame, her horſe-piece of iron, and burthen about three cord. Any perſon proving their property and paying charges, may have her again.

By Order, JOHN COOK, Clerk.

17—20

TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward,

LOST from HOOBUCK FERRY, A ROW BOAT, about two months ago, ſhe is about twenty-four feet long, three feet eleven inches wide, her upper works made of white pine, the rands and wales of white aſh, red painted inſide and outſide, except her wales and rands, are painted white, but much worn.—— She is ſquare built in her chimes.——Whoever will bring or deliver ſaid Boat to me the Subſcriber, ſhall have the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by

16—19 *HARMANUS TALLMAN.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the ſtate of the late William Butler, of this city, merchant, deceaſed, by bond, note or book debt, to pay the ſame to the ſubſcribers, or to Jacob Rhinelander; and all perſons that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts for payment.

JAMES DESBROSSES, jun. Executor.
SARAH BUTLER, Executrix.

N. B. An aſſortment of dry goods, and ſundry other articles on hand, which will be ſold reaſonable, to cloſe the ſale.

1702 New-York, Auguſt 10, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY fine three quarter Blood STALLION, full fifteen Hands high, of a dark bay Colour, five Years old, and very gay.—Inquire of the Printer.

16—19

To be Exchanged for a Houſe in New York, or SOLD,

A Convenient FARM, lying 30 miles up the North River and two miles weſt of it, containing 230 acres of land, 90 of which is under good improvement, well watered with living ſprings, arable and meadow land ſufficient for a large ſtock, and near a public landing on the river; a good dwelling houſe well finiſhed, barn and other out houſes, fit and commodious for a farmer, trader, or gentleman. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or exchange, as above mentioned, may know further, by applying to me the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. ASIJAH PERKINS.

New-Marlborough, Nov. 15, 1775. 16—18

This Day is Publiſhed,
And now ſelling by Robert Bell, Printer, and Bookſeller, next door to St. Paul's Church, Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.—Alſo in NEW-YORK, by
WILLIAM GREEN, Bookſeller and Bookbinder in Maiden Lane,
Complete in THREE Volumes with neat Bindings, (Price *Thirty ſix Shillings* Pennſylvania Currency.)

POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS;

AN Enquiry into public errors, defects, and abuſes. Illuſtrated by, and eſtabliſhed upon facts and remarks, extracted from a variety of authors, antient and modern.

Calculated to draw the timely attention of government and people, to a true conſideration of the neceſſity, and the means of reforming thoſe errors, defects, and abuſes; of reſtoring the conſtitution, and ſaving the ſtate. By J. BURGH, Gentleman; Author of the Dignity of Human Nature and other Works.

The American EDITOR, to his COUNTRYMEN.

In this work, are freely and juſtly exhibited, by the moſt able politicians, and the greateſt legiſlators of ancient and modern times; the errors and corruptions of thoſe governments, which always hath, and for ever will, bring ruin and deſtruction upon the liberties of mankind.

The inhabitants of Britain, whoſe organs of ſight are become ſo very dim, that their rulers daily deceive them, with the ſhadow, inſtead of the ſubſtance; are throughout the whole, held up as woful and convincing mementoes: How, and by what means, the royal, miniſterial, and Parliamentary managers, cajole, tempt, and bribe the people to commit ſuicide on their own liberties, and afterwards hang them in chains of everlaſting ſlavery, for the great crime of believing place-men and penſioners, ever intended, or were capable of intending any good to them, or their country. Americans, behold them! There they are! moſt effectually gibbeted; and there they are likely to remain, almoſt unpitied. Becauſe dear bought experience, hath taught thoſe whoſe faculties of feeling, as well as of ſeeing, are not entirely extinguiſhed; that the immediate extirpation, and abſolute annihilation of all exorbitant incomes, even of the King, as well as thoſe near him, is the only probable, or poſſible way, to keep men virtuous citizens, and to make the liberties of any country perpetual.

For no man ſhould ever be admitted near the helm of government, except thoſe honeſt and exalted beings, whoſe chief action of ſoul, ariſeth from, and is continually pervaded with a love of honour, liberty, and their country. The feliſh part of the world, along with all thoſe who are conſcious of poſſeſſing, either bad or narrow ſouls, will tell us, theſe are obſolete words, that have no meaning. We ſhall leave that to a future determination, after inferring and averring, they may and ought, in plain Engliſh, to mean a conſtant attention, and an invariable attachment to the good of the whole community.

The peruſal of the work at this important period, will be attended with the moſt ſalutary and certain advantages, if the inhabitants of America, will be ſo rational, as to act wiſely, in taking warning from the folly of others, by permitting no miniſterial extravagancies to enter into their plan. They will then ſtart fair, for laying a ſure foundation, that freedom ſhall laſt for many generations; and the great expence of blood and treaſure, which the preſent grand conflict muſt coſt, will in ſome meaſure, be compenſated for, by the goodneſs and permanency of the new erection, which muſt be conſtrued, if the infatuated miniſtry of Britain, continue to perſiſt, in the ignominious attempt of making, FREEMEN—SLAVES. 15—18

§°§ The American Phyſicians, who wiſh to arrive at the Top of their Profeſſion; are informed, that the great Profeſſor Cullen's Lectures on the Materia Medica; containing the very cream of Phyſic, are now ſelling by ſaid BELL, of Philadelphia; alſo by ſaid GREEN, of New-York.—Price Five Dollars.

☞ All Sorts of BINDING executed in the beſt and neateſt manner, on the ſhorteſt notice, by ſaid W. GREEN.

Juſt Publiſhed,
And to be ſold by John Holt,
A TREATISE, ENTITLED,
Plain Conciſe Practical Remarks
on the Treatment of WOUNDS and FRACTURES,
With a ſhort APPENDIX on Camp and Military Hoſpitals; principally deſigned for the uſe of young military Surgeons in North-America,
By JOHN JONES, M. D.
Profeſſor of Surgery, King's College, New York.

SAMUEL BROOME and COMPANY,

HAVING removed their ſtore to New-Haven, deſire all thoſe indebted to them, to call and ſettle their accounts, either with them at New-Haven, or Mr. Daniel Phœnix, living in New-York, nearly oppoſite where ſaid Broome and Company kept their ſtore—They have ſtill on hand, a ſmall aſſortment of Goods ſuitable for the approaching ſeaſon, to be ſold for cash or ſhort credit, on the uſual moderate terms. 9——

New-York, October 5, 1775.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shilling four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.